Budget In Pakistan Rupees (Rs. 27 = US $ 1

ANNEX "A"

Discription	Unit Cost	Unit	UNDP		FARMERS		AID		FAO		TOTAL COST
			Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	
Personnel											
(1) Project Coordinator	12,000	month	nine	108,000							108,000
(4) Extenstion Supervisors	7,000	month	nine	252,000							252,000
(1) Storekeeper	6,500	month	nine	58,500							58,500
(1) Accounts Clerk	6,500	month	nine	58,500							58,500
(9) Field Monitors	4,000	month	nine	324,000							324,000
(20) Extensionists	5,000	month	nine	900,000							900,000
(4) Guards	1,200	month	nine	43,200							43,200
Farm labor	2,500	hectar			2,500	6,250,000					6,250,000
											0
TOTAL				1,744,200		6,250,000					7,994,200
Dollar Equivalent				64,600		231,481					296,081

Discription	Unit Cost	Unit	UNDP		FARMERS		AID		FAO		TOTAL COST
			Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	
Material (expendable)											
Wheat Seed	10,890	mt					375.00	4,083,750			4,083,750
DAP	9,865	mt					312.50	3,082,813			3,082,813
TOTAL								7,166,563			7,166,563
Dollar Equivalent								265,428			265,428

Discription	Unit Cost	Unit	UNDP		FARMERS		AID		FAO		TOTAL COST
			Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	
Operation (field)											
Seed Transportation	1,300	mt							375.00	487,500	487,500
DAP Transportation	1,300	mt							312.50	406,250	406,250
Travel	105,000	month	9	945,000							945,000
Training Materials	2,500	ext/w	20	50,000							50,000
Office Utilities/Supplies	37,500	month	9	337,500							337,500
TOTAL				1,332,500						893,750	2,226,250
Dollar Equivalent				49,352						33,102	82,454

Discription	Unit Cost	Unit	UNDP		FARMERS		AID		FAO		TOTAL COST
			Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	
Administration											
Admin. Support Services	36,000	month	9	324,000							324,000
Project Office Expense	37,500	month	9	337,500							337,500
TOTAL				661,500							661,500
Dollar Equivalent				24,500							24,500

BUDGET SUMMARY

Discription	Unit Cost	Unit	UNDP		FARMERS		AID		FAO		TOTAL COST
			Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	
Personnel				1,744,200		6,250,000		0		0	7,994,200
Admin. Support Services				0		0		7,166,563		0	7,166,563
Project Office Expenses				1,332,500		0		0		893,750	2,226,250
Administration				661,500		0		0		0	661,500
TOTAL PROJECT COST				3,738,200		6,250,000		7,166,563		893,750	18,048,513
Dollar Equivalent				138,452		231,481		265,428		33,102	668,463

Annex B

GUIDELINES FOR PERSONS SUPERVISING WINTER WHEAT PLANTING IN MOHAMMAD AGHA

Attention must be paid to the following details of autumn wheat planting operation by Extension Supervisors.

1. Wetness of the soil:

The soil must not be too wet when it is tilled. Although the tilling has to be done by the farmers, CARE staff who supervise the operation should know the right moisture content of the soil to be in best condition for tilling. Tilling soil which is too wet makes it hard when dry and makes seed germinating through it difficult. Right wetness of soil to be tilled is when mud does not stick to your shoes and when a ball of soil thrown up breaks when it falls. Soil should not stick to your hands when making the ball.

2. **Cultivation:**

Should be thorough so that all soil in the field is broken up as deeply as possible and no unbroken spots or strips are left in the field after seed bed preparation. Custom workers who cultivate land against a fee based on the area cultivated are tempted to use tractors at a higher speed and cover more area in a short time. This results in unbroken strips in the field. They would also try not to cultivate sufficiently deep (180) which is more desirable for growth of the plant. Every step of the operation has an effect on the final outcome of the operation which in this case is the yield of the wheat. Land preparation is one of the important steps and must be done right if good results are to be expected.

Turning over the soil with a furrow turning plough deeply, and following this with a disk harrow or cultivator in the process of preparing a seed bed is ideal but this is going to be expensive and slow. Therefore for the purpose of the project of planting a crop of winter wheat in Mohammad Agha this year it has been decided that two passes of a tine tiller be used. This does not give an ideal seedbed but considering the cost and the time limitations is satisfactory.

When the soil is in the right moisture condition the fertilizer should be applied. Then the land should be cultivated once. At this time i.e after the first cultivation the wheat seed should be broadcast and another cultivation given with the same tiller in order to cover the seed. A plank or board should be tied behind the cultivator as is customary. This breaks the clods and gives a better cover to the seed and the fertilizer. If the soil is on the wet side, the board should not be used in the first time cultivating. This would let the moisture evaporate more quickly before the second cultivation is done. Therefore, the soil will dry and be in better condition for planting. However, the board must be used after the seed is applied to make sure of a good cover over the seed.

4. Application of Fertilizer:

This should be applied before the soil is cultivated. As mentioned in the report the rate of application should be 50 Kgs of urea and 25 Kgs of DAP per jirib or 0.2 of hectare. All of the DAP fertilizer and half of the urea is to be applied at the time of planting. The remaining amount of urea should be applied early in the spring.

The first step for the application of fertilizer is to know the size of the plot in jiribs or fraction of a jirib. Most plots in Mohammad Agha are 0.4 or 0.3 of a jirib. Some may be 0.5 Jirib. In any case, the more or less exact measurement of the plot must be known and the exact amount of fertilizer applied to it. Experienced farmers who have planted and grown wheat year after year know the size of every plot and the exact amount of seed to put in it. They have enough experience that they can go to an unmeasured strange plot and still apply the right amount of seed because they know haw fast they should broadcast and how fast they should walk to get the coverage. They can look at the number of seeds per square meter in the field and tell whether it is too much or too little. In this operation if a land lord has never broadcast seed or fertilizer himself and has lost his former tenant farmer he would be wise to hire an experienced person to broad cast his seed and fertilizer for him. Method of measuring field and the appropriate amount of seed and fertilizer is explained below see item 6.

When the measurement of the plot is found or estimated (by experienced person) the amount of each kind of fertilizer to be applied should also be determined separately (not mixed). Then one of the two fertilizers should be broadcast evenly over the field first and then the second kind . If the two are mixed before broadcast part of the field will get more DAP and part of it more urea because DAP grains being larger will be picked fist and more urea will be left at the bottom of the container towards the end of the application. It is better also to divide the allocation of the plot of each kind of fertilizer into two equal portions and apply one portion lengthwise and the other portion breadthwise over the field instead of all the fertilizer applied at once. This way more even distribution will occur.

5. **Application of Seed:**

Seed rate for the autumn planting is 35 kg (on average) per jirib. A little more is better than a little less. The best method of planting is with seed drills which put the seed in rows at adequate spacing and at the right and uniform depth. But the method used in this operation will have to be broadcasting by hand. Evenness of distribution and putting the right amount per unit area is important. It will be good if the amount needed for a plot is applied in two lots one lengthwise and another breadthwise in order to make sure that seed is distributed as evenly as possible.

6. Measuring land and Determining seed and fertilizer allocation

Measurement of land is important for many reasons. Requirement of seed or fertilizer cannot be determined unless one knows the measurement of land to be seeded. Also no good estimate of production can be made unless the area planted/harvested is known.

The common unit measurement for farm land in Afghanistan is the jirib. This is a fraction less than 2,000 square meters which is exactly 0.2 of a hectare. For convenience a 2,000 sq meter figure is commonly used for a jirib. One jirib is made up of 20 biswas. So a biswa is 100 square meters.

The way to measure a field is to find the width in meters and multiply by the length in meters if the field is a square or rectangle. If it is a triangle the base is multiplied by the height and then divided by 2. But if the field is irregular which in many cases is, then the length in meters is multiplied by the average width. The average width is found by measuring the width in 2 to 5 or more different places along the field and dividing the total of these distances into the number of places the field is measured.

ANNEX C

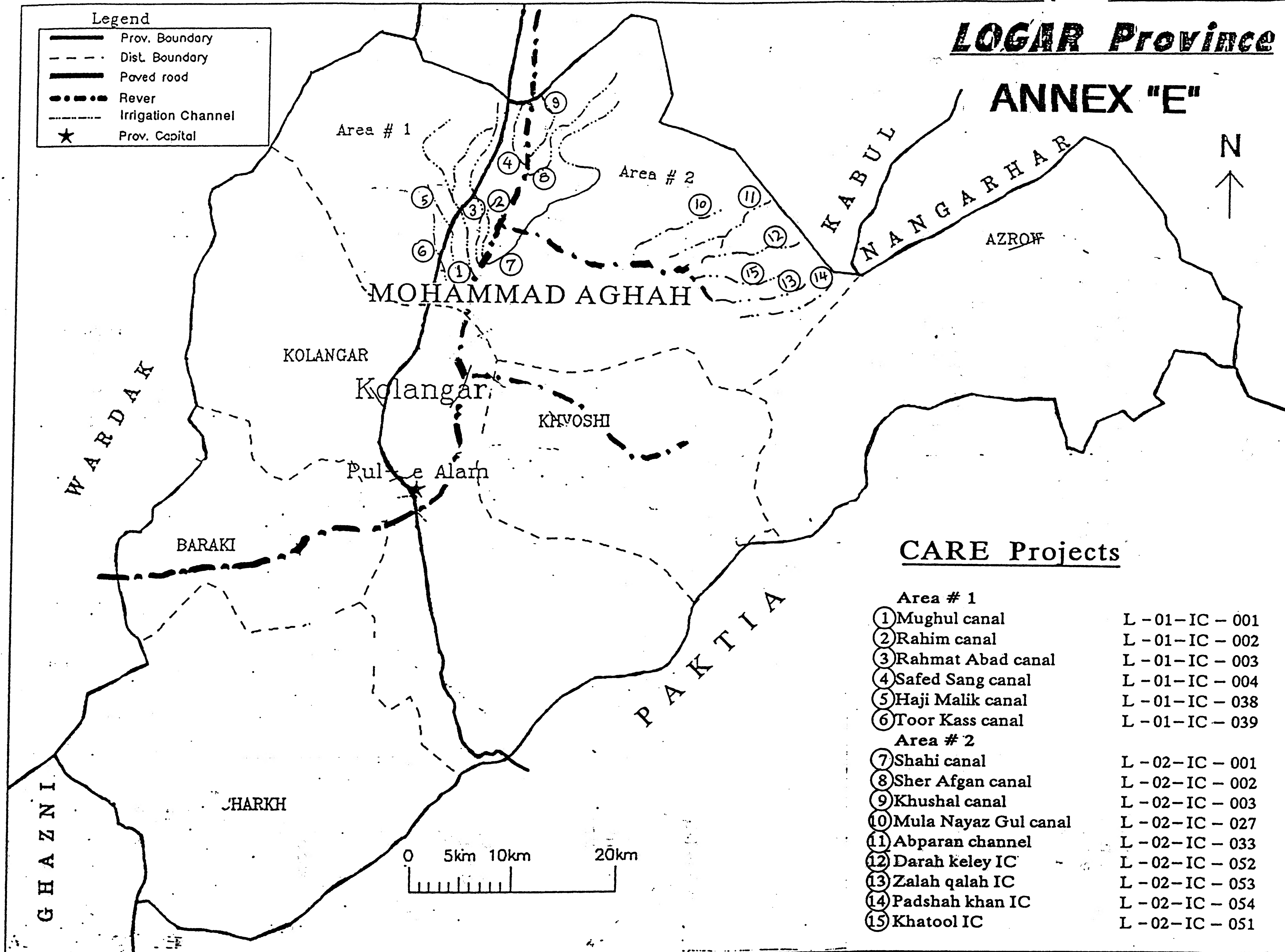
WORK PLAN

		1992	1993						
	Activites	Nov–Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	may	Jun	July
1	Transport and distribute Seed and Fertilizer (1.1)	■							
2	Plant, Produce, rogue and Harvest Using Proper Production Practices (1.2)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3	Teach Wheat/Seed Production Skills to Farmers (2.1)				■	■			
4	Monitoring Progress (1.3)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5	Calculate Yield (1.4)								■
6	Monthly Reports	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
7	Final Report								■

ANNEX "D"

List of main villages in Mohammad Agha district of Logar province.

S.No	Village Name	# of Population
1.	Kutub Khail	12,000
2.	Safaid Sang	8,000
3.	Dah Naw	8,000
4.	Zarghoon Shahr	9,000
5.	Surkhab	8,000
6.	Mughul Khan	4,000
7.	Pul-i-Qandahar	5,000
8.	Ab Paran	3,500
9.	Dashtak	2,000
10.	Burg	1,500
11.	Mohamamd Agha	13,000
12.	Ab-Bazak	2,500
13.	Gumaran	2,500
14.	Merza Khail	1,500
	Total	80,500



LOGAR Province
ANNEX "E"
Legend
Prov. Boundary
Dist. Boundary
Paved road
Rever
Irrigation Channel
Prov. Capital
N
Area # 1
Area # 2
KABUL
NANGARHAR
AZROW
MOHAMMAD AGHAH
KOLANGAR
Kolangar
KHVOSHI
Pul-e Alam
WARDAK
BARAKI
PAKTIA
CHARKH
GHAZNI
0 5km 10km 20km
CARE Projects
Area # 1
1 Mughul canal L-01-IC-001
2 Rahim canal L-01-IC-002
3 Rahmat Abad canal L-01-IC-003
4 Safed Sang canal L-01-IC-004
5 Haji Malik canal L-01-IC-038
6 Toor Kass canal L-01-IC-039
Area # 2
7 Shahi canal L-02-IC-001
8 Sher Afgan canal L-02-IC-002
9 Khushal canal L-02-IC-003
10 Mula Nayaz Gul canal L-02-IC-027
11 Abparan channel L-02-IC-033
12 Darah keley IC L-02-IC-052
13 Zalah qalah IC L-02-IC-053
14 Padshah khan IC L-02-IC-054
15 Khatool IC L-02-IC-051

CARE FACT SHEET Annex "F"

1. CARE-International, U.P.O. Box 926, 1237 Ali Road, Academy Town, Peshawar; Phone numbers: 43875, 45217; Fax number: 45317

2. CARE is an international organization with its world headquarters located in Brussels.

3. CARE is currently operating programs in Paktika, Paktia, Maidan, Logar and Kabul provinces. Operations are expected to begin in Northern Afghanistan (Kunduz, Baghlan, etc.) during 1993.

4. CARE's primary focus is on Reconstruction and Agricultural Rehabilitation sectors.

5. CARE has a total of 204 regular staff positions. Of this total one hundred and twenty eight staff are professional and 76 are unskilled. CARE's cadre of professionals is made up of highly trained and experienced road, irrigation, structural, design and general construction engineers, Agronomists and Managers.

6. CARE's Afghan Village Assistance program, a Food For Work based reconstruction effort, is supported by WFP (68%) and USAID (25%). The balance of program funds are provided by CARE.

7. CARE's list of past and present projects is attached. Please note the following activity codes:
   - IC Irrigation Canal
   - WH Warehouse
   - SC Spring Catchment
   - RD Road
   - KZ Karez
   - EB Erosion Barrier
   - H House
   - RV Reservoir
   - AG Agriculture

8. CARE received its no objection certificate from the Government of Pakistan on July 5, 1989. Please see attached copy of GOP NOC.

9. CARE has not applied for registration with UNOCA.

10. CARE operates both a dollar and local currency account with ANZ Grindlays Bank, Peshawar Cantt. The name of both these accounts is CARE International. The local currency account number is 1131359789001. The dollar currency account number is 1131373994051.

CARE-Afghanistan /Projects List
Konar Province

No.	Project Name	Project #	Location	Remarks
1	MARAWARA ROAD	K-01-RD-001	Marawara	
2	BACHI ROAD	K-01-RD-002	Marawara	
3	CHINAR CHANNEL	K-01-IC-003	Marawara	
4	BACHI CHANNEL	K-01-IC-004	Marawara	
5	CHINAR CHANNEL	K-01-IC-005	Marawara	
6	TERKHO-OBO CHANNEL	K-01-IC-006	Marawara	
7	TERKHO-OBO CHANNEL	K-01-IC-007	Marawara	
8	BACHI STORE	K-01-WH-012	Marawara	
9	DARIDUM STORE	K-01-WH-013	Marawara	
10	DARIDUM CHANNEL	K-01-IC-014	Marawara	
11	DARIDUM CHANNEL	K-01-IC-019	Marawara	
12	MARAWARA CHANNEL	K-01-IC-020	Marawara	
13	MARAWARA CHANNEL	K-01-IC-021	Marawara	
14	MARAWARA ERN.BARIER	K-01-EB-022	Marawara	
15	MARAWARA RESERVIOR	K-01-IC-023	Marawara	
16	MARAWARA CHANNEL	K-01-IC-024	Marawara	
17	ALLAH KHIL KAREZ	K-01-KZ-025	Marawara	
18	QUTLAN KHIL KAREZ	K-01-KZ-026	Marawara	
19	SULIMAN KHIL KAREZ	K-01-KZ-027	Marawara	
20	KHALOZAI KAREZ	K-01-KZ-028	Marawara	
21	HESARA WAL KAREZ	K-01-KZ-029	Marawara	
22	ADIKHIL KAREZ	K-01-KZ-030	Marawara	
23	NAROBI SPRING	K-01-SC-031	Marawara	
24	KHANGUSHAH SPRING	K-01-SC-032	Marawara	
25	KARBOLI CHANNEL	K-02-IC-001	Sheegal	
26	DAGISIR CHANNEL	K-02-IC-002	Sheegal	
27	NARISIR CHANNEL	K-02-IC-003	Sheegal	
28	SHONTALI CHANNEL	K-02-IC-004	Sheegal	
29	MONY CHANNEL	K-02-IC-005	Sheegal	
30	HELALZO CHANNEL	K-02-IC-006	Sheegal	
31	HELALZO SUNDURKHIL	K-02-IC-007	Sheegal	
32	SHINGURGUL CHANNEL	K-02-IC-008	Sheegal	
33	SHEEGAL STORE	K-02-WH-009	Sheegal	
34	MULAH ALAM CHANNEL	K-02-IC-010	Sheegal	
35	TOLA CHANNEL	K-02-IC-011	Sheegal	
36	BACHI SHJLTAN ROAD	K-02-RD-013	Sheegal	
37	LAOSIN MULE TRUCKT	K-02-RD-012	Sheegal	
38	WATAPOOR-QOROO RD	K-03-RD-001	Pech Watapoor	
39	KOLAK CHANNEL	K-03-IC-002	Pech Watapoor	
40	SANGAR CHANNEL	K-03-IC-003	Pech Watapoor	
41	GHALBILI CHANNEL	K-03-IC-004	Pech Watapoor	
42	SAMSOBI CHANNEL	K-03-IC-005	Pech Watapoor	
43	BARKANDI CHANNEL	K-03-IC-006	Pech Watapoor	
44	TARALA CHANNEL	K-03-IC-007	Pech Watapoor	
45	MALASIR CHANNEL	K-03-IC-008	Pech Watapoor	
46	DAG CHANNEL	K-03-IC-009	Pech Watapoor	
47	SEMATAM CHANNEL	K-03-IC-010	Pech Watapoor	
48	SHENEGAM CHANNEL	K-03-IC-011	Pech Watapoor	
49	CHAGHAN-TANTIL RD	K-03-RD-012	Pech Watapoor	
50	WATAPOOR WAREHOUSE	K-03-IC-021	Pech Watapoor	
51	SHAKHANO KALI	K-03-IC-022	Pech Watapoor	
52	SARBASTA CHANNEL	K-04-IC-001	Pech Manogai	
53	SONDRY CHANNEL	K-04-IC-002	Pech Manogai	
54	SHAMOND CHANNEL	K-04-IC-003	Pech Manogai	
55	GAROOD CHANNEL	K-04-IC-004	Pech Manogai	
56	NENGALAM-WARADISH	K-04-RD-005	Pech Manogai	
57	MANOGAY CHANNEL	K-04-IC-006	Pech Manogai	
58	WARADISH CHANNEL	K-04-IC-007	Pech Manogai	
59	SONDRY KASSY	K-04-IC-008	Pech Manogai	
60	SUNDRI KASSY WM	K-04-IC-009	Pech Manogai	
61	SHAMOND CHANEEL	K-04-IC-010	Pech Manogai	
62	NENGALAM-TANTIL	K-04-RD-011	Pech Manogai	
63	NENGALAM BARKASSY	K-04-IC-012	Pech Manogai	
64	SHAHILAM CHANNEL	K-04-IC-013	Pech Manogai	
65	MANOGAI DISTRICT	K-04-IC-014	Pech Manogai	
66	SONDRY PRECT.WALL	K-04-IC-017	Pech Manogai	

CARE – Afghanistan / Projects List
Pkaktika / Urgun Province

No.	Project Name	Project #				Location	Remarks
1	Urgh spring canal	PKK	01	IC	008	Urgun/Urgun	
2	Masood canal	PKK	01	IC	012	Urgun/Urgun	
3	Shawgir canal	PKK	01	IC	013	Urgun/Urgun	
4	Gulaki canal	PKK	01	IC	016	Urgun/Urgun	
5	Band-I-Zawaw & B. Sahib IC	PKK	01	IC	025	Urgun/Urgun	
6	Haji Mohd' Gul canal	PKK	01	IC	030	Urgun/Urgun	
7	Housing	PKK	01	II	040	Urgun/Urgun	
8	Manzakai canal	PKK	01	IC	041	Urgun/Urgun	
9	Bar Kass canal	PKK	01	IC	042	Urgun/Urgun	
10	Alizai reservoir	PKK	01	RV	043	Urgun/Urgun	
11	Sundur Khail reservoir	PKK	01	RV	044	Urgun/Urgun	
12	Peer Koti road	PKK	02	Rd.	001	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
13	Shah Nawaz canal	PKK	02	IC	014	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
14	Amberwan canal	PKK	02	IC	028	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
15	Dara road (section – B)	PKK	02	Rd.	029	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
16	Ghaibi Khail erosion barrier	PKK	02	EB	030	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
17	Pa-You Khail erosion barrier	PKK	02	EB	031	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
18	Landai karez canal	PKK	02	IC	033	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
19	Daroo Khail BB.(maintanance)	PKK	03	EB	001	Urgun/Rabat	
20	Lanchi Khail canal	PKK	03	IC	003	Urgun/Rabat	
21	Sangari canal	PKK	03	IC	007	Urgun/Rabat	
22	Macha canal	PKK	03	IC	008	Urgun/Rabat	
23	Bahram canal	PKK	03	IC	009	Urgun/Rabat	
24	Azar Khail canal	PKK	03	IC	010	Urgun/Rabat	
25	Koz Daroo Khail EB.	PKK	03	EB	011	Urgun/Rabat	
26	Essa Khail Jega Wyala canal	PKK	03	IC	012	Urgun/Rabat	
27	Abbas Khail erosion barrier	PKK	04	EB	001	Urgun/Sarobi	
28	Dara canal	PKK	04	IC	002	Urgun/Sarobi	
29	Dagari Karez canal	PKK	04	IC	005	Urgun/Sarobi	
30	Lewanai Karez canal	PKK	04	IC	006	Urgun/Sarobi	
31	Khar Gush canal	PKK	04	IC	007	Urgun/Sarobi	
32	Penskhwa road (section – B)	PKK	04	Rd.	008	Urgun/Sarobi	
33	Koramai karez	PKK	05	KZ	001	Urgun/Zerok	
34	Bulai karez	PKK	05	KZ	002	Urgun/Zerok	
35	Kaskai karez	PKK	05	KZ	003	Urgun/Zerok	
36	Marghasi karez	PKK	05	KZ	004	Urgun/Zerok	
37	Sra Kot road	PKK	05	Rd.	008	Urgun/Zerok	
38	Ali Khan Khail canal	PKK	05	IC	011	Urgun/Zerok	
39	Mir Koti canal	PKK	01	IC	018	Urgun/Urgun	
40	Maidan-i-hawaee karez	PKK	01	KZ	046	Urgun/Urgun	
41	Meya Sahib karez	PKK	01	KZ	047	Urgun/Urgun	
42	Kamran canal	PKK	01	IC	048	Urgun/Urgun	
43	Saidoni canal	PKK	01	IC	049	Urgun/Urgun	
44	Khanadar karez	PKK	01	KZ	050	Urgun/Urgun	
45	Phresht canal	PKK	02	IC	034	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
46	Tandai karez	PKK	02	KZ	035	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
47	Pan dam	PKK	03	DM	013	Urgun/Rabat	
48	Taous Khel erosion barrier	PKK	04	EB	009	Urgun/Sarobi	
49	Sarwati karez	PKK	05	KZ	005	Urgun/Zerok	
50	Latai karez	PKK	05	KZ	006	Urgun/Zerok	
51	Khergai karez	PKK	05	KZ	007	Urgun/Zerok	
52	Lacqqea water dam (reservoir)	PKK	05	DM	009	Urgun/Zerok	
53	Gulradin canal	PKK	05	IC	010	Urgun/Zerok	
54	Bandi batio IC	PKK	01	IC	006	Urgun/Urgun	
55	Bandi Karkalia IC	PKK	01	IC	009	Urgun/Urgun	
56	Bandi Treen IC	PKK	01	IC	017	Urgun/Urgun	
57	Bandi Akram Gulshah IC	PKK	01	IC	021	Urgun/Urgun	
58	Bandi Moadi Sadat IC	PKK	01	IC	032	Urgun/Urgun	
59	Office Repear	PKK	01	IC	039	Urgun/Urgun	
60	Chanokhwa EB.	PKK	02	IC	004	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
61	Pan Margha IC	PKK	02	IC	006	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
62	Derag IC	PKK	02	IC	008	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
63	Shagai IC	PKK	02	IC	009	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
64	Pushtai IC	PKK	02	IC	010	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
65	Shinki IS	PKK	02	IS	032	Urgun/Dara/Peerkoti	
66	Darokhil IC	PKK	03	IC	001	Urgun/Rabat	
67	Essa Khil IC	PKK	03	IC	002	Urgun/Rabat	
68	Nakhil IC	PKK	03	IC	005	Urgun/Rabat	
69	Margha IC	PKK	03	IC	006	Urgun/Rabat	
70	Bandi Sapedar IC	PKK	04	IC	003	Urgun/Sarobi	
71	Lanchi khil Jaded	PKK	04	IC	004	Urgun/Sarobi	

PART I.

SUMMARY SHEET:

Project title:	Improved Wheat Seed Multiplication
Implementing Agency:	CARE International
Provinces/Districts:	Logar Province; (05), Mohammad Agha Woleswali; (0506)
Villages	See Annex "D"
Starting Date:	September 1, 1993
Duration	9 months
Immediate objectives:	To rehabilitate agricultural production through the provision of agricultural support services and crop production assistance
Outputs:	1. Re-establish 6,250 refugees families after 14 years in exile. 2. Cultivate 2,500 Hectares of abandoned land. 3. Train 6,250 farmers in production of improved wheat.
Beneficiaries:	6,250 farmers (43,750 farm family members) Indirect: About 500,000 consumers
Refugees return Potential:	80,000
Total Cost:	Rs. 46,399,137 (US $1,718,486)
Farmers' Contribution:	Rs. 6,250,000 (US $ 231,481)
CARE's Contribution:	Rs. 28,350,624 (US $1,050,000)
Implementing Agency Contact Person:	Asif Rahimi, CARE International Tel. 43875, 45217
Date:	April 15, 1993

CARE – Afghanistan / Projects List

Paktia/Khost Provnce

PN.	Project Name	Project #				Location	Remarks
1	Project farm	KH	01	AG	001	Paktia/Khost	
2	Mailma Kot farm	KH	01	AG	002	Paktia/Khost	
3	Haroon Khail warehouse	KH	01	WH	004	Paktia/Khost	
4	Sabari warehouse	KH	01	WH	005	Paktia/Khost	
5	Zeray canal	KH	01	IC	006	Paktia/Khost	
6	Landi canal	KH	01	IC	007	Paktia/Khost	
7	Trizai– Spenpala road	KH	01	RD	008	Paktia/Khost	
8	Lacan road	KH	01	RD	009	Paktia/Khost	
9	Wasky dand canal	KH	01	IC	010	Paktia/Khost	
10	Shand kali & Mangus karezes	KH	01	KZ	011	Paktia/Khost	
11	Zanikhil road	KH	02	RD	001	Paktia/Khost	
12	Sheenkoram canal	KH	02	IC	003	Paktia/Khost	
13	Gokha canal	KH	02	IC	004	Paktia/Khost	
14	Torkhel canal (section–A)	KH	02	IC	005	Paktia/Khost	
15	Shadal canal	KH	02	IC	006	Paktia/Khost	
16	Wisarak kilai canal	KH	02	IC	007	Paktia/Khost	
17	Narizi canal	KH	02	IC	008	Paktia/Khost	
18	Itmah canal	KH	02	IC	009	Paktia/Khost	
19	Khargori canal	KH	02	IC	010	Paktia/Khost	
20	Matax canal	KH	02	IC	011	Paktia/Khost	
21	Daragi warehouse	KH	02	WH	012	Paktia/Khost	
22	Daragi road	KH	02	RD	013	Paktia/Khost	
23	Latac (Zanikhel) canal	KH	02	IC	014	Paktia/Khost	
24	Shadal erosion barrier	KH	02	EB	015	Paktia/Khost	
25	Sinaki canal	KH	02	IC	016	Paktia/Khost	
26	Soor canal	KH	03	IC	004	Paktia/Khost	
27	Tarkay canal	KH	03	IC	005	Paktia/Khost	
28	Wesara canal	KH	03	IC	006	Paktia/Khost	
29	Kochny Grany canal	KH	03	IC	007	Paktia/Khost	
30	Ester Grany canal	KH	03	IC	008	Paktia/Khost	
31	Ghalang 10 canal	KH	03	IC	009	Paktia/Khost	
32	Zoor Koot karez	KH	03	KZ	010	Paktia/Khost	
33	Ghalang erosion barrier	KH	03	EB	011	Paktia/Khost	

CARE-Afghanistan / Projects List

Logar Province

No.	Name	#				Location	Remarks
1	Mughul canal	L	01	IC	001	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
2	Rahim canal	L	01	IC	002	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
3	Rahmat Abad canal	L	01	IC	003	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
4	Safed Saag canal	L	01	IC	004	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
5	Momin Khan karez	L	01	KZ	006	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
6	Soor karez	L	01	KZ	007	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
7	Muladeen karez	L	01	KZ	008	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
8	Qala karez	L	01	KZ	009	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
9	Deh karez	L	01	KZ	010	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
10	Kamkai spring	L	01	SP	011	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
11	Rah-e-aam karez	L	01	KZ	012	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
12	Khoul spring	L	01	SP	015	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
13	Tangi karez	L	01	KZ	016	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
14	Akhondzada karez	L	01	KZ	017	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
15	Wass karez	L	01	KZ	018	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
16	Srachina karez	L	01	KZ	019	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
17	Mohammad Yasin karez	L	01	KZ	020	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
18	Jalat Khan karez	L	01	KZ	021	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
19	Haji Jabar Khan karez	L	01	KZ	022	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
20	Bar karez	L	01	KZ	023	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
21	Maaz (Rahmat) karez	L	01	KZ	024	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
22	Said Kamal karez	L	01	KZ	025	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
23	Dag karez	L	01	KZ	026	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
24	Nalow Dag spring	L	01	SP	027	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
25	Hamza karez	L	01	KZ	028	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
26	Loi karez	L	01	KZ	029	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
27	Hindo karez	L	01	KZ	030	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
28	Sang Surkh karez	L	01	KZ	031	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
29	Malik Qala karez	L	01	KZ	032	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
30	Janat Gul karez	L	01	KZ	033	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
31	Juma Khan karez	L	01	KZ	034	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
32	Kochi karez	L	01	KZ	035	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
33	Landi Qala karez	L	01	KZ	036	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
34	Nalow karez	L	01	KZ	037	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
35	Haji Malik canal	L	01	IC	038	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
36	Toor Kass canal	L	01	IC	039	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
37	Fateh karez	L	01	KZ	040	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
38	Kass karez	L	01	KZ	041	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
39	Ghulam Jilani karez	L	01	KZ	042	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
40	Provincial warehouse	L	01	WH	043	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
41	Provincial office	L	01	OFF	044	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
42	Shahi canal	L	02	IC	001	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
43	Sher Afgan canal	L	02	IC	002	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
44	Khushal canal	L	02	IC	003	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
45	Cheshmaki karez	L	02	KZ	004	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
46	Deh Manaka karez	L	02	KZ	005	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
47	Chashma karez	L	02	KZ	006	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
48	Banki karez	L	02	KZ	007	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
49	Sayed karez	L	02	KZ	008	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
50	Nawadok karez	L	02	KZ	009	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
51	Asad Khan karez	L	02	KZ	010	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
52	Ali Khel karez	L	02	KZ	011	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
53	Bakhshee karez	L	02	KZ	012	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
54	Raees karez	L	02	KZ	013	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
55	Soor karez	L	02	KZ	014	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
56	Mirzakhel karez	L	02	KZ	015	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
57	Meer karez	L	02	KZ	016	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
58	Khanan karez	L	02	KZ	017	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
59	Zaman karez	L	02	KZ	018	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
60	Ghal Dara #1 karez	L	02	KZ	019	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
61	Ghal dara #2 karez	L	02	KZ	020	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
62	Hayat Khan karez	L	02	KZ	021	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
63	Shen Ghalai karez	L	02	KZ	022	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
64	Khenow karez	L	02	KZ	023	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
65	Kamkai karez	L	02	KZ	024	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
66	Shero China karez	L	02	KZ	025	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
67	Mula Nayaz Gul canal	L	02	IC	027	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
68	Oully karez	L	02	KZ	028	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
69	Bara Khan karez	L	02	KZ	029	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
70	Biko karez	L	02	KZ	030	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
71	Mohammad Khail karez	L	02	KZ	031	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
72	Gargaw karez	L	02	KZ	032	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
73	Abparan channel	L	02	IC	033	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
74	Jabar karez	L	02	KZ	034	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
75	Rahmatullah karez	L	02	KZ	035	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
76	Katal karez	L	02	KZ	036	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
77	Degan karez	L	02	KZ	037	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
78	Darya Khan karez	L	02	KZ	038	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
79	Fateh Khan karez	L	02	KZ	039	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
80	Dry Ona karez	L	02	KZ	040	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
81	Chinar karez	L	02	KZ	041	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
82	Safa Khail karez	L	02	KZ	042	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
83	Dashtak karez	L	02	KZ	043	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
84	Dalil karez	L	02	KZ	044	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
85	Dobandi karez	L	02	KZ	045	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
86	Turshee karez	L	02	KZ	046	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
87	Soor irrigation karez	L	02	KZ	047	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
88	Bar irrigation karez	L	02	KZ	048	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
89	Darah keley irrigation chann	L	02	IC	052	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
90	Zalah qalah irrigation chann	L	02	IC	053	Logar/Mohd Aghah	
91	Qala-I- dawlat karez	L	02	KZ	055	Logar/Mohd Aghah	

CARE – Afghanistan / Prjects List
Maidan Provence

No.	Projec Name	Project #				Location	Remarks
1	Maidan main office building	MN	01	OFF	001	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
2	Maidan shar Nerkh road	MN	01	RD	004	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
3	Maidan shar–Kota Ashro road	MN	01	RD	006	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
4	ASP canal	MN	01	IC	009	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
5	Konj spring	MN	01	SP	010	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
6	Sadullah spring	MN	01	SP	011	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
7	Farooq Khel canal	MN	01	IC	016	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
8	Awal Khel karez	MN	01	KZ	017	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
9	Jalayer canal	MN	01	IC	018	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
10	Qul–e–alam kory canal	MN	01	IC	019	Maidan/Koti Ashro	
11	Khwaja roshnayee canal	MN	02	IC	001	Maidan/Nerkh	
12	Bazo Khel spring	MN	02	SP	003	Maidan/Nerkh	
13	Nerkh sadmarda road	MN	02	RD	004	Maidan/Nerkh	
14	Shena Ommar Khel spring	MN	02	SP	006	Maidan/Nerkh	
15	Saboor spring	MN	02	SP	008	Maidan/Nerkh	
16	Kallan karez	MN	02	KZ	009	Maidan/Nerkh	
17	Akbar Khel karez	MN	02	KZ	010	Maidan/Nerkh	
18	Jalraiz Kota ashro road	MN	03	RD	002	Maidan/Jalriz	
19	Saidan canal	MN	03	IC	004	Maidan/Jalriz	
20	Mamaki canal	MN	03	IC	005	Maidan/Jalriz	
21	Tang–e–gharoq canal	MN	03	IC	006	Maidan/Jalriz	
22	Zakhana canal	MN	03	IC	007	Maidan/Jalriz	
23	Surbund canal	MN	03	IC	008	Maidan/Jalriz	
24	Mulla aka canal	MN	03	IC	009	Maidan/Jalriz	
25	Shuhada–e–Baragal canal	MN	03	IC	010	Maidan/Jalriz	
26	Tajui canal	MN	03	IC	011	Maidan/Jalriz	
27	Asiab canal	MN	03	IC	012	Maidan/Jalriz	
28	Tajui Qala–e–naw canal	MN	03	IC	013	Maidan/Jalriz	
29	Said Khel karez	MN	03	KZ	014	Maidan/Jalriz	
30	Tabila canal	MN	03	IC	015	Maidan/Jalriz	
31	Mashal canal	MN	03	IC	016	Maidan/Jalriz	
32	Now canal	MN	03	IC	017	Maidan/Jalriz	
33	Malik M. Omer canal	MN	03	IC	018	Maidan/Jalriz	
34	Baladin karez	MN	03	KZ	019	Maidan/Jalriz	

Part II PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. **Background and justification:**

a. Present situation:

Afghanistan is a rural, pastoral country with more than 80% of the population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since 1978 a devastating war has severely affected the country's agricultural production with significant damage to irrigation systems, shortages of animal power and loss of farm labour due to the exodus of refugees. Crop yields have declined due to a lack of fertilizer, good seed of high yielding crop varieties, technical knowledge and extension services.

Although some land owned by absentee refugees is still farmed by family members or tenants a considerable portion lies fallow for lack of management, labour and investment.

The Afghan diet primarily consists of meat - mostly mutton, and cereal grains such as wheat, maize and rice. Potatoes are important to he diet in high, cool areas such as the central region, badakhshan, wardak and Logar. Important fodder crops are alfalfa, clover and maize.

Wheat is the most important cereal grain in Afghanistan and has been grown throughout the country for centuries. As it adapted to most of Afghanistan. Autumn planted spring and facultative wheat varieties are grown in the low, hot south-west region from 600 meters elevation up to moderately cool plateaus reaching 2000 meters. Autumn planted, cold resistant winter wheat varieties are grown above 2000 meters elevation. Spring planted spring or facultative varieties are also grown above 2000 meters.

White wheats are preferred in Afghanistan with a number of spring/facultative types available. Trials are continuing in an effort to select adaptable, acceptable cold tolerant varieties for the high altitudes. The improved spring/facultative varieties currently in use are also disease resistant and high yielding under proper management.

Since the beginning of the war several factors such as lack fo seed of high yielding varieties, fertilizer and extension services have limited the productivity to wheat in Afghanistan.

i. Project Locale

Mohammad Agha Woleswali of Logar Province

This area has been identified as technically suitable for Autumn planted spring and facultative wheat varieties. It has also been identified as an appropriate project site because of the economic and human necessity to increase wheat yields due to the genetic deterioration of varieties which has resulted in lower reduction during the war. Farmers of these areas have also requested assistance in wheat seed production which is an important part of the local economy.

The area is irrigated from rivers, karezes or springs. Reconstruction of the areas irrigation network consisting of several hundred kilometers of channels and canals was undertaken by CARE during August - November of 1993.

The optimum planting date for autumn/fall planted wheat at in this area October - November. Most of the farmers grow local wheat types which need to be replaced by improved varieties.

ii. **Land:**
There is an estimated 50,000 jiribs or 10,000 hectares of irrigated land available for autumn/fall wheat production in Mohammad Aghah district of Logar province. This estimate is based on a recent survey carried out by CARE staff. Of this area an estimated 12,500 jiribs or 2,500 hectares are targeted for planting under this project. Most of this land which has been abandoned for nearly 14 years has been over grown by weeds and brush.

ii. **Irrigation Water:**
CARE's reconstruction activities in Mohammad Aghah last year resulted, in part, in the repair and reconstruction of 13 canals and 68 Karazes. Rehabilitation of these canals and Karezes made possible -- in many areas for the first time in 12 years - irrigation of 10,000 hectares of prime agricultural land. Therefore, wheat planted on this land will receive sufficient irrigation water.

b. Expected Situation At Conclusion Of The Project:

i. 6,250 refugee families reestablish subsistence level wheat production.

ii. 2,500 hectares of abandoned land is cultivated for the first time in 14 years.

iii. 6,250 tons of improved high yielding wheat seed is produced.

iv. 6,250 farmers learn techniques for growing new improved varieties of wheat.

v. Increased available of improved wheat seed for the neighboring farmers to buy or exchange.

vi. Returning refugees will find enhanced economic potential generated by the availability of improved wheat seed.

c. Target Beneficiaries:

Direct:
6,250 farmers (43,750 family members)

Indirect:
About 500,000 residents in the area.

d. Specific considerations:

CARE will take part as appropriate, in the effort of all UN and bilateral agencies to reduce/eliminate the cultivation of opium poppy in the project area. CARE will ensure that the project will not directly benefit opium poppy cultivation and will monitor the project activities and outputs in this regard. The agency further agrees that all project activities will cease if local opium poppy cultivation is benefited. CARE will notify UNDP if this situation arises.

The women of families producing wheat are expected to share in the economic side effects of increased production.

2. Development Objectives:

To restore the capacity of food production in Mohammad Agha district of Logar province in Afghanistan.

3. Immediate Objectives:

To rehabilitate agricultural production through the provision of agricultural support services and crop production assistance.

Output 1

6,250 metric tons of improved wheat seed produced from 2,500 hectares (12,500 jiribs) at a yield of 2.5 mt/ha (.5 mt/jirib)

Activities

- Recruiting staff
- Transporting and distributing seed and fertilizer.
- Planting, producing, roguing and harvesting the wheat crop of improved variety.
- Monitoring progress.
- Calculating yield.

Output 2:

6,250 farmers trained in rudimentary, improved wheat production technology.

Activities:

- Extension agents teaching grain production skills to growers.

Output 3:

2,500 hectares of land cultivated.

Activities:

- Providing improved seed and fertilizer to farmers; and.
- Providing extension services to ensure increased yield/ha.

4. Implementation Strategy and Institutional Arrangements:

a. Implementation Strategy:

CARE will oversee the management and field implementation of the project. All activities will be done in close consultation and consensus of the shura, tribal elders and other local authorities. Inputs and assistance will be given equitably, impartially and free of cost directly to farmers or by traditional local methods up to a maximum of .4 ha (2 jiribs) per farmer.

CARE will oversee the correct distribution of seed and fertilizer as well as the extension service, training and field advice to be given to farmers. CARE will perform all field duties necessary for implementation of the project.

Office space will be provided within the CARE Afghan Village Assistance (AVA) program Unit Office located in Pol-i-Alam * town. Pol-i-Alam is located in the middle of Logar province just to the South of Mohammad Agha, along the main Kabul/Gardez/Paktia road. This office consists of 26 rooms, 9 of which serve as a 200 metric ton capacity warehouse. It is wired for electricity and is energized by a small CARE maintained 5 KVA generator. ?

CARE will employee a Project Coordinator to administer and be responsible for satisfactory operation of the project. Accounting and commodity control will be the responsibility of an Accounts Clerk and Storekeeper respectively. The Coordinator and support staff of two, will be headquartered at the CARE AVA Unit Office in Pol-i-Alam.

Four Extension Supervisors will be employed by CARE and posted in the project area. They will be University trained agriculturalist with expertise in wheat production and seed multiplication. Each Extension Supervisor will be responsible for supervising 5 Field Extension Agents. Extension Supervisors will reside within the area for which they are responsible. Extension Supervisors will have suitable experience and agricultural background acceptable to UNDP/OPS and CARE.

Twenty Field Extension Agents will be employed by CARE to train participant farmers in the appropriate package of practices for the production of high quality wheat seed. They will be University educated agriculturalists. Refresher training in production and seed multiplication will be provided. Field Extension Agents will live within their areas of operation.

Community contribution will be in the form of labour normally supplied by the farmers and is valued at the rate of approximately Rs. 8,500/ha (Rs. 1700/jiribs). If available, the farmers will also contribute area at the rate of 250 kg/ha (50 kg/jiribs) to be purchased locally from their own funds.

CARE will be responsible for implementation of the project as advised and approved by UNDP/OP. Wheat seed and DAP will be provided by the Office of the AID Representative for Afghanistan from residual DAI stocks. Transport for these items will be provided by FAO. Reasonable cash costs including personnel, administration and items not provided by FAO will be funded by UNDP/OP. Monitoring of project activities will be done by UNDP/OPS international and Afghan staff. Monthly and final reports will be submitted to UNDP/OPS by as required. The monitoring of opium poppy cultivation and other illicit crops in the project area is the responsibility of CARE.

i. **Traction For Tilling Of Land:**
Some ten tractors which are owned by area residence are available in the area to work the land against payment. Other tractor owners may be prepared to come to Mohammad Agha from other districts under agreement of guaranteed work for 2 weeks or so. A relatively small number of oxen may also be available in the area to be put to work.

Based on information collected by CARE field staff, two passes of a nine tine tiller or local plough will be necessary to prepare a modest seed bed and cover the seed. Under the circumstance the cost of turning over the soil with a furrow turning plough may not be justified. A tractor and nine tine tiller can cultivate one jirib of land twice in one hour. This is sufficient for seed bed preparation. At this rate of land preparation, assuming that each tractor works ten hours a day and plant 2 hectares or 10 jiribs/day and assuming that a total of 20 tractors can be mobilized, the planting rate will total 200 jiribs or 40 Hectares per day.

The time during which fall wheat should be planted is considered to be a maximum of 45 working days under normal conditions. In actual practice 5 days will be lost due to rain, wet conditions perhaps breakdowns etc.. So the last field will actually be planted more than 40 days later than the first. This is stretching the planting time to the limits and no more optimistic estimates should be made.

At the rate of 200 J/day and 40 working days it would be possible to plant only 8,000 jiribs or 1,600 hectares of fall wheat within the time and the number of tractors available.

The strategy for this project is to make the farmers responsible for seed bed preparation by whatever means. Seed and fertilizer will be provided only for the area which is prepared for planting. As such, farmers may be expected to find many more tractors and also employee various other means of tilling theland, including hand shovels. In this way, the targeted area (12,500 jiribs or 2,500 hectares) will be planted.

ii. Man Power:

Man power is needed to construct borders around the fields and also ridges within the fields for proper application of irrigation water. It is also needed to broadcast seed and fertilizer and later applications of water. It is estimated that two persons will be needed for every 10 jiribs for one month during planting. This means a total of 1,250 men for the first month based on a 12,500 jirib area. In the second and subsequent months (total 4 months) one person would be enough to look after 30 or 40 jiribs of wheat and irrigate it as necessary.

Two methods of cultivating wheat are expected to be adopted in the project command area. Both methods start with pre-watering followed by seed bed preparation in October/November. Some farmers prefer to plant immediately after preparation of the seed bed and to irrigate two to three weeks later. Others prefer to wait for the soil to dry out and plant a week or so before the first snow fall. In the later case, germination does not take place till spring.

Thirty to Forty thousand people are expected to return to Mohammad Agha before winter. The Mohammad Agha refugees will be able to mobilize a sufficiently large work force to handle the job of planting the fall wheat crop.

iii. Harvesting:

The common harvesting practice is to cut the wheat with a sickle by hand. One person can do about 0.75 jiribs in a day. Total number of workers required to do this work, based on a 12,500 jirib area and a 30 day working time would be 550 men. If enough people are going to be available to plant the wheat the same people can harvest it also.

iv. Threshing:

This is a job which the farmers cannot do by hand. They do not own pairs of bullocks which they traditionally use for threshing. Nowadays many people hire tractors and thresh their wheat by driving them round and round over shocks of wheat, and separate the grain in this manner. The most appropriate way, however, is to use the Pakistan made threshing machines which are very efficient.

At this stage, the farmers who have a crop of wheat can easily pay to hire either tractors or any oxen available to get the job of threshing done. In other words financial assistance will not be required.

5. **Risks and constraints:**

a. **Risks:**
Local disturbances and political instability can affect project activities at any time. If fighting breaks out, roads are blocked, vehicles detained or inputs illegally seized, the project may be delayed, severely affected or even halted. As a result of these risks if inputs do not reach the site in time for the planting season the project may have to be postponed or possibly cancelled.

The risk is considered sufficiently small to be acceptable.

b. **Constraints:**
Access to project site could be hampered by adverse weather conditions if roads are impassible or rivers are flooded.

6. **Inputs** (See budget sheet for details)

a. **UNDP/OPS:**

Personnel	Rs.1,744,200/$138,451
Operations	Rs.1,332,500/ $49,352
Administration	Rs. 661,500/ $24,500

b. **FAO Input:**

Operations (Seed Transport)	Rs. 487,500/ $18,055
(DAP Transport)	Rs. 406,250/ $15,046
Total	Rs.4,631,950/$171,554

c. **AID Contribution:**

Wheat seed 375 tons	Rs.1,875,000/$ 69,444
DAP 312.5 tons	Rs.2,018,750/$ 74,768
Total	Rs.3,893,750/$144,213

d. **Farmers' Contribution:** Rs.21,250,000/$787,037

Input of farm labour calculated at Rs 8,500/hectares on 2,500 hectares

e. **CARE Contribution:** Rs.28,350,000/$1,050,000

Cost of reconstructing 334 kilometers of irrigation channels and canals in Mohammad Agha. Encludes value of technical input, supervision, management and material input.

7. **Budget** (See budget sheet)

8. **Proposed Payment Schedule**

a. 45% first payment
b. 45% second payment upon receipt and UNDP/OPS clearance of all required monthly activity reports and a financial report showing expenditure of 70% of the first payment.

c. 10% final payment receipt and UNDP/OPS clearance of all required monthly activity and final reports and pending favorable evaluation or project.

9. Annexes

Annex A	Budget
Annex B	Guidelines for supervisory staff.
Annex C	Work plan.
Annex D	List of Project Villages
Annex E	Map
Annex F	CARE Fact Sheet

CARE International

Improved Wheat Seed Production Project

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